

**In the United States Patent and Trademark Office**

APPLICANT: Bufkin, William J. ) ART UNIT: 3636  
APPLICATION #: 10/724,958 ) EXAMINER: Edell, Joseph F.  
FILED: 12/01/2003 )  
FOR: CHAIR - MOUNTABLE TABLE

**APPEAL BRIEF OF PETITIONER**

Pursuant to 37 CFR § 1.192(a), the petitioner, WILLIAM J. BUFKIN, hereby serves his Appeal Brief.

**I. STATEMENT OF REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The Applicant in this matter is William J. Bufkin. As the Applicant has not assigned any rights in the invention, he is the real party in interest.

**II. STATEMENT AS TO RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

To the knowledge of the Applicant, there are presently no related appeals or interferences.

**III. STATEMENT AS TO THE STATUS OF THE CLAIMS**

Claims 1 - 20 of the pending application are under final rejection. The Examiner has indicated that Claim 11 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form.

**IV. STATEMENT AS TO AMENDMENTS FILED SUBSEQUENT TO FINAL REJECTION**

Applicant has submitted a proposed amendment after final rejection. This amendment proposes to correct informalities cited by the Examiner and submits a revised version of FIG. 5 which was apparently omitted from Applicant's prior response.

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## V. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is an arm, wrist, and hand supporting table which can be attached to a chair. It is intended primarily for use with a computer mouse. It provides a mouse table connected to a chair, so that the user does not have to extend his or her arm to another surface in order to operate a computer mouse.

FIG. 9 of the original disclosure provides a good overview of the device, which is shown installed on a prior art office chair. FIGs. 10-13 show the table being folded into its stored position. FIG. 6 shows details of the fixture which attaches the table to an arm of a chair. Several attachment methods are discussed, but the preferred embodiment uses cinching straps as shown in FIG. 6.

The specific design of the arm rest, wrist support, and mouse table are claimed in the application as unique and non-obvious. FIG. 1 provides a good view of these elements, an understanding of which is central to this appeal. The upper surface of arm support **10** opens into an ergonomically-contoured forearm channel **14**. Mouse table **12** is attached to arm support **10** by vertical offset **24** (a “dogleg” shape). Forearm channel **14** smoothly blends into wrist channel **16** in the region of the vertical offset.

A mouse pad is typically placed on mouse table **12**. It is preferably retained in position by lip **68**, which runs around the perimeter of the mouse table. The version shown in FIG. 1 would fit on the right side of a chair, and would therefore be suited to a right-handed user. As explained in the original specification, the user rests his or her right forearm in forearm channel **14**. The user's hand would rest atop a mouse situated on mouse surface **20**.

Offset **24** is significant to the design. It allows the user's wrist to remain anatomically aligned even though it is resting atop a mouse. Without the offset, the user's wrist would be

inclined upward. Wrist channel **16** is likewise important, since it allows the user to move the mouse around without any pressure being exerted on the underside of the user's wrist. Forearm channel **14** stabilizes the position of the forearm and prevents pressure points. The cooperation of these elements promotes good anatomic alignment of the user's forearm, wrist, and hand.

FIG. 14 shows the device ready for use, with a mouse pad and a mouse in position.

One final point is worth noting. In the preferred embodiment, the mouse table is inclined with respect to the forearm support. FIG. 8 best illustrates this feature. The reader will note that mouse table **12** tilts slightly upward with respect to arm support **10**. This feature tilts the user's wrist slightly upward and opens the carpal tunnel.

## VI. ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 20 are anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102 by U.S. Patent No. 5,135,190 to Wilson;
2. Whether claims 3, 5, and 8 are rendered obvious by U.S. Patent No. 5,135,190 to Wilson, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,074,012 to Wu;
3. Whether claims 10 and 12-16 are rendered obvious by U.S. Patent No. 5,135,190 to Wilson, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,074,012 to Wu and U.S. Patent No. 6,827,405 to Roberts; and
4. Whether claims 17-19 are rendered obvious by U.S. Patent No. 5,135,190 to Wilson, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,074,012 to Wu and U.S. Patent No. 5,490,710 to Dearing.

## VII. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

### A. Claims 1 and 17

Claim 1 is the broadest claim. Claim 17 depends from claim 1, but the addition of a recess in the table is not considered sufficient to render it patentable if claim 1 is not patentable. Claims 1 and 17 therefore stand or fall together, and the Applicant proposes that claim 1 should be considered.

### B. Claims 2, 18 and 20

Claim 2 adds the recitation of a vertical offset. Claim 20 recites the same vertical offset and includes all the limitations of claim 1 rewritten in independent form. The Applicant's position is that even if claim 1 is not allowed, claims 2 and 20 are patentably distinct from claim 1 and should be allowed. Claim 18 depends from claim 2 but its addition of a recess in the table is not considered sufficient to render it patentable if claim 2 is not patentable. Thus, the Applicant proposes that claims 2, 18, and 20 stand or fall together and that claim 2 should be considered.

### C. Claims 3 and 19

Claim 3 adds the recitation of a wrist channel in the vertical offset. The Applicant's position is that even if claim 2 is not allowed, claim 3 is patentably distinct and should be allowed. Claim 19 depends from claim 3 but its addition of a recess in the table is not considered sufficient to render it patentable if claim 3 is not patentable. Thus, the Applicant proposes that claims 3 and 19 stand or fall together and that claim 3 should be considered.

### D. Claim 4

Claim 4 adds the limitation of the mouse table being inclined with respect to the arm rest cover, in combination with the vertical offset. The Applicant's position is that even if claim 2 is

not allowed, claim 4 is patentably distinct and should be allowed.

E. Claim 5

Claim 5 adds the limitation of the mouse table being inclined with respect to the arm rest cover, in combination with the vertical offset and the wrist channel. The Applicant's position is that even if claim 3 is not allowed, claim 5 is patentably distinct and should be allowed.

F. Claims 6, 7 and 9

These claims add a limitation not found nor suggested in the prior art - That of providing a pivot joint that is angularly offset from the arm rest of the chair when the device is attached to the chair. The Applicant proposes that claims 6, 7, and 9 stand or fall together, and that claim 6 should be considered.

G. Claim 8

Claim 8, depending from claim 3, recites the angularly offset pivot joint in combination with the vertical offset and wrist channel. Even if claim 3 is not allowed, the Applicant contends that claim 8 is patentably distinct from claim 3 and that it should be allowed.

H. Claims 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16

These claims add the elements of the mounting unit, including a strap looped around the arm rest of the chair and locked into a lock on the mounting unit. The Applicant proposes that claims 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 stand or fall together, and that claim 10 should be considered.

I. Claim 11

This claim has been indicated as allowable if rewritten in independent form.

## VIII. ARGUMENT

### A. Claim 1 is not anticipated by Wilson.

In his final rejections, the Examiner cited U.S. Patent No. 5,135,190 to Wilson as anticipating claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §102. In order for a section 102(b) reference to be valid as prior art, every element and limitation of the claimed present invention - as literally defined in the claims - must be disclosed within the piece of prior art. *Jamesbury Corp. v. Litton Indus. Products*, 756 F.2d 1556, 225 USPQ 253 (Fed.Cir. 1985); *Atlas Powder Company v. du Pont*, 750 F.2d 1569 (Fed.Cir. 1984); *American Hospital Supply v. Travenol Labs*, 745 F.2d 1 (Fed.Cir. 1984). In addition, the language used in the claims is to be understood with reference to the description given in the specification. The Applicant respectfully submits that this requirement has not been met under the present facts, and that the section 102(b) rejection is therefore improper.

The '190 Wilson patent disclose all elements of claim 1, except for subsection (d). That subsection specifies that the arm rest cover "...opens into a forearm channel shaped to receive a forearm of said user." The forearm channel is labeled "14" in the drawing view. It is best shown in FIGs. 1 and 16. The forearm channel is shaped specifically to receive and stabilize the user's forearm. As stated in the original specification near the bottom of Page 5:

In operation, the portion of the user's forearm which is near the elbow joint remains relatively stationary. However, the portion near the wrist must move from side to side. The wrist must also be able to flex in order to move the mouse over its normal range. Forearm channel 14 tends to stabilize the aft portion of the forearm, while allowing the wrist to move.

The concave shape is essentially an "impression" of a user's forearm sunken into the surface of the arm rest cover. It is clearly defined in the specification as a curved "soft" shape.

The Examiner states that Wilson discloses an arm rest cover opening into a forearm

channel as element "28" of Wilson's FIG. 11. Wilson discloses a flat surface bounded by a retaining wall on either side. While this could be viewed as a channel, it is not a channel as described by claim 1 of the present invention, because it is not "shaped to receive a forearm of said user." Thus, the Applicant respectfully submits that the §102 rejection of claim 1 is improper.

All other claims depend from claim 1. If claim 1 is deemed allowable, the balance of the arguments presented will be moot.

B. Claim 2 is not anticipated by Wilson

Claim 2 adds the element of a vertical offset between the table and the arm rest cover. This vertical offset is shown as element "24" in FIG. 1 of the original disclosure. It assumes a "dogleg" shape. The Examiner again cites Wilson's FIG. 11 as disclosing a vertical offset between a mouse table and an arm rest cover. Wilson discloses the addition of an optional "spoon shaped member 116" in that drawing view. It is designed to support the user's hand and wrist, with the palm fitting over the dome shape shown. *See Wilson* at Col. 9, Lines 8-24.

The Applicant does not believe that Wilson discloses a vertical offset between a table and an arm rest cover. No table is shown. Only a spoon-shaped dome is shown. No vertical offset is really disclosed by Wilson either, unless one understands the term "vertical offset" to be so broad as to encompass any deviation from absolutely flat. Claim 2 should be understood in the context of the supporting disclosure. The Applicant respectfully submits that the vertical offset is not shown in the prior art and that the §102 rejection of claim 2 is therefore improper.

C. Claim 3 is not rendered obvious by Wilson in view of Wu.

Claim 3 was deemed obvious over Wilson in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,074,012 to Wu. Claim 3 depends from claim 2. It adds the element of a wrist channel extending through the

vertical offset, where the wrist channel is also connected to the forearm channel. The wrist channel is shown as element "16" in FIG. 1. FIG. 8 provides another good view.

The Examiner notes that Wilson discloses no wrist channel, but argues that Wu discloses a vertical offset (Wu, FIG. 2) and a wrist channel "4" (Wu, FIG. 2) opening from the offset and joining the arm rest cover.

The Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's characterization of Wu. Wu's FIG. 2 does show a small step in element "1" to form a recess "12." However, the recess is filled with a swiveling pad "4." While Wu contains only a very brief description, one could possibly infer that the pad "4" is supposed to support the user's hand or wrist. The supporting surface is not vertically offset from the upper surface of the arm rest cover "1." Thus, there does not appear to be a vertical offset in the actual portion contacting the user's arm, wrist, or hand.

Secondly, Wu surely does not disclose a vertical offset between a table and an arm rest cover. The pad "4" is not a table and could not accommodate a mouse. Wu's FIG. 4 actually discloses a version incorporating a mouse table. No vertical offset is shown in that version, and no wrist channel is shown.

It is axiomatic that the prior art to be considered under section 103 must be analyzed in the absence of any teaching from the claimed invention. Such an evaluation requires the often difficult task of excluding anything taught or suggested by the present invention from one's mind. *Loctite Corp. v. Ultraseal Ltd.*, 781 F.2d 861 (Fed.Cir.1985).

In the abstract, this proposition is straightforward. However, courts have often struggled in applying it to relatively simple inventions. This is true because a relatively simple invention - once revealed by its creator - is easily understood. Thereafter, one is prone "...to fall victim to the insidious effect of a hindsight syndrome wherein that which only the inventor taught is used



against its teacher.” *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 1553 (Fed.Cir. 983).

The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit recently discussed this issue in the case of *In Re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994 (Fed.Cir. 2000), *limited on other grounds by In Re Gartside*, 203 F.3d 1305 (Fed.Cir.2000). *Dembiczak* involved a patent claim on the now-familiar orange trash bags with the printed Jack-O-Lantern faces.

The Dembiczak patent application was rejected by the U.S.P.T.O., then rejected by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. In reversing these decisions, the Federal Circuit noted that “[T]he best defense against the subtle but powerful attraction of a hindsight-based obviousness analysis is rigorous application of the requirement for a showing of the teaching or motivation to combine prior art references.” *Id.* at 999.

The evidence of a suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine prior art references must be established in order to set forth a prima facie case of obviousness. *Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc.*, 776 F.2d 281, 297 (Fed.Cir.1985). This evidence must come from the prior art references themselves, the knowledge of one who is skilled in the art, or from the suggestions inherent in the nature of a problem to be solved. *ProMold & Tool Co. v. Great Lakes Plastics, Inc.*, 75 F.3d 1568, 1573 (Fed.Cir.1996). The suggestion of combination generally comes from the teachings within the references themselves. *In Re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1359 (Fed.Cir.1998).

In rejecting claim 3, the Applicant respectfully submits that the P.T.O has fallen into the trap the *Dembiczak* opinion warns so sternly against - that of using the inventor’s own disclosure to suggest combinations in order to defeat patentability. The elements found in claim 3 are simply not suggested by the combination of Wilson and Wu. Accordingly, the rejection of claim

3 should be reversed.

D. Claim 4 is not anticipated by Wilson.

Claim 4 adds the limitation of the table being inclined with respect to the arm rest cover. It depends from claim 2, meaning that it also contains the vertical offset element. The Examiner states that Wu's FIG. 11 discloses a table which is inclined with respect to the arm rest cover.

The Applicant's position is similar to the argument presented for claim 2. Wu's FIG. 11 discloses an inverted spoon - best seen in the cross section of Wu's FIG. 12. It is not a table at all. One could say that portions of the spoon's upper surface are "inclined," but this is clearly outside the meaning of the present claim 4 when it is construed with respect to the supporting specification. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 4 should be reversed.

E. Claim 5 is not anticipated by Wilson.

Claim 5 uses the same language as claim 4, but depends from claim 3 instead of claim 2. Thus, claim 5 recites an inclined table in combination with a vertical offset and a wrist channel. The Applicant does not believe that Wu discloses an inclined table (or a wrist channel connected to a forearm channel for that matter) and that the rejection of claim 5 should therefore be reversed.

F. Claim 6 is not anticipated by Wilson.

Claim 6 depends from claim 1, but adds the limitation that the angled pivot joint recited in claim 1 is angularly offset from the chair's arm rest when the upper surface of the pivot bracket is in the horizontal position. This feature is shown in FIG. 8. Angled pivot joint 56 is angularly offset from the arm rest. It is rotated to one side.

FIGs. 9 through 12 show the sequence of folding the table away so that the chair can be used without the mouse table. FIG. 12B shows the benefit of angularly offsetting the pivot joint.

The presence of the angular offset means that when the arm rest cover is rolled to the side, the arm rest cover and table will be able to clear the chair's arm rest when the assembly pivots downward (as shown in FIG. 13).

This feature, as understood in the context of the present specification, is not shown in Wilson. The rejection of claims 6, 7, and 9 should therefore be reversed.

G. Claim 8 is not rendered obvious by the combination of Wilson and Wu.

Claim 8 depends from claim 3. It recites the pivot bracket and angled pivot joint in combination with the vertical offset (element "24") and wrist channel (element "16"). FIG. 12B illustrates how the use of the angled pivot joint is particularly advantageous when the vertical offset ("dogleg") between the table and arm rest cover is present, since it provides additional clearance when the table is stowed. Those skilled in the art will know that many chair's have larger arm rests than the one shown in FIG. 12B. For such chairs, the use of the angled pivot joint can be essential.

The two pivoting connections with the use of the angled pivot joint for the connection to the arm rest cover is not disclosed by the combination of Wilson and Wu. The rejection of claim 8 should therefore be reversed.

H. Claim 10 is not rendered obvious by the combination of Wilson, Wu, and Roberts.

Claim 10 recites the elements that attach the mounting bracket to the chair's arm rest. FIG. 3 shows mounting unit 28. A set of straps 42 are passed around the chair's arm rest and drawn through locks 46. Once the straps are pulled taut, the locks are secured to hold them in position. Claim 10 adds the elements of the mounting unit including a strap looped around the arm rest of the chair and locked into a lock on the mounting unit. These elements - in

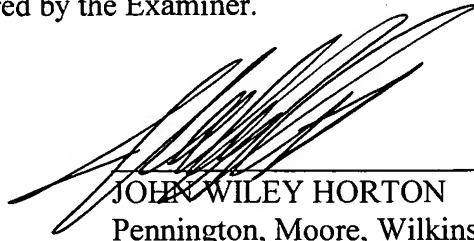
combination with the other elements in the claims - are not found nor suggested in the prior art. Thus, the Applicant proposes that claims 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 are not rendered obvious by the cited prior art and should be allowed.

I. Claim 11 should be allowed as written.

This claim has been indicated as allowable if rewritten in independent form. Because the Applicant believes that claim 11 should be allowed, the Applicant has respectfully declined to rewrite claim 11 in independent form.

In view of the prior arguments and citations of authority, the Applicant believes claims 1-20 are in condition for allowance.

WHEREFORE, the Applicant hereby requests that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reverse the rejections previously entered by the Examiner.



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## **APPENDIX CONTAINING A COPY OF THE APPEALED CLAIMS**

Please Note: The following assumes the entry of the Applicant's proposed amendments to claims 5, 10, 14, 15, 16, and 17-19. If entry of these amendments is denied, the Applicant requests the opportunity to present a corrected appendix.

1. An integrated arm support and mouse table configured to be attached to a chair having an arm rest and a back, comprising:
  - a. a mounting unit, including attachment means for attaching said mounting unit to said arm rest of said chair, and a horizontal pivot joint;
  - b. a pivot bracket, pivotally attached to said mounting unit by said horizontal pivot joint, wherein said pivot bracket further includes an angled pivot joint;
  - c. an arm support, pivotally attached to said pivot bracket by said angled pivot joint, wherein said arm support includes
    - i. an arm rest cover, configured to fit over said arm rest of said chair, and
    - ii. a table attached to said arm rest cover, and being positioned distal from said back of said chair; and
  - d. wherein said arm rest cover opens into a forearm channel shaped to receive a forearm of said user.
2. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 1, wherein said arm support, when in use, lies in a substantially horizontal orientation, and wherein said table is separated from said arm rest cover by a vertical offset.

3. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 2, wherein:
  - a. said vertical offset opens into a wrist channel to receive a wrist of said user; and
  - b. said forearm channel and said wrist channel are joined.
4. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 2, wherein said table is inclined with respect to said arm rest cover.
5. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 3, wherein said table is inclined with respect to said arm cover.
6. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 1, wherein:
  - a. said pivot bracket includes an upper surface;
  - b. said angled pivot joint is proximate said upper surface of said pivot bracket;
  - c. said pivot bracket is capable of pivoting so that said upper surface of said pivot bracket lies in a horizontal orientation; and
  - d. when said upper surface of said pivot bracket is in said horizontal orientation, said angled pivot joint is angularly offset from said arm rest of said chair.

7. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 2, wherein:
  - a. said pivot bracket includes an upper surface;
  - b. said angled pivot joint is proximate said upper surface of said pivot bracket;
  - c. said pivot bracket is capable of pivoting so that said upper surface of said pivot bracket lies in a horizontal orientation; and
  - d. when said upper surface of said pivot bracket is in said horizontal orientation, said angled pivot joint is angularly offset from arm rest of said chair.
  
8. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 3, wherein:
  - a. said pivot bracket includes an upper surface;
  - b. said angled pivot joint is proximate said upper surface of said pivot bracket;
  - c. said pivot bracket is capable of pivoting so that said upper surface of said pivot bracket lies in a horizontal orientation; and
  - d. when said upper surface of said pivot bracket is in said horizontal orientation; said angled pivot joint is angularly offset from said arm rest of said chair.

9. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 4, wherein:
  - a. said pivot bracket includes an upper surface;
  - b. said angled pivot joint is proximate said upper surface of said pivot bracket;
  - c. said pivot bracket is capable of pivoting so that said upper surface of said pivot bracket lies in a horizontal orientation; and
  - d. when said upper surface of said pivot bracket is in said horizontal orientation, said angled pivot joint is angularly offset from said arm rest of said chair.
  
10. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 1, wherein said mounting unit comprises:
  - a. a top wall, positioned to be placed over said arm rest;
  - b. a side wall connected to said top wall, and positioned to be placed next to said arm rest;
  - c. at least one strap, having a first end and a second end, wherein said first end is affixed to said mounting unit and said second end is free; and
  - d. at least one lock, attached to said mounting unit, and positioned so that said second end of said at least one strap can be passed around said arm rest of said chair, drawn tight, and locked into said at least one lock, thereby attaching said mounting unit to said arm rest.



11. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 10, wherein:
  - a. said first end of said at least one strap is attached to said top wall;
  - b. said side wall includes at least one strap journal positioned proximate said top wall;
  - c. said at least one lock is attached to said side wall distal to said top wall; and
  - d. after said second end of said at least one strap is passed around said arm rest, and before said second end of said at least one strap is locked into said at least one lock said second end of said at least one strap is passed around said at least one strap journal.
  
12. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 2, wherein said mounting unit comprises:
  - a. a top wall, positioned to be placed over said arm rest;
  - b. a side wall connected to said top wall, and positioned to be placed next to said arm rest;
  - c. at least one strap, having first end and a second end, wherein said first end is affixed to said mounting unit and said second end is free;
  - d. at least one lock, attached to said mounting unit, and positioned so that said second end of said at least one strap can be passed around said arm rest of said chair, drawn tight, and locked into said at least one lock, thereby attaching said mounting unit to said arm rest.

13. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 3, wherein said mounting unit comprises:

- a. a top wall, positioned to be placed over said arm rest;
- b. a side wall connected to said top wall, and positioned to be placed next to said arm rest;
- c. at least one strap, having a first end and a second end, wherein said first end is affixed to said mounting unit and said second end is free; and
- d. at least one lock, attached to said mounting unit, and positioned so that said second end of said at least one strap can be passed around said arm rest of said chair, drawn tight, and locked into said at least one lock, thereby attaching said mounting unit to said arm rest.

14. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 4, wherein said mounting unit comprises:

- a. a top wall, positioned to be placed over said arm rest;
- b. a side wall connected to said top wall, and positioned to be placed next to said arm rest;
- c. at least one strap, having a first end and a second end, wherein said first end is affixed to said mounting unit and said second end is free; and
- d. at least one lock, attached to said mounting unit, and positioned so that said second end of said at least one strap can be passed around said arm rest of said chair, drawn tight, and locked into said at least one lock, thereby attaching said mounting unit to said arm rest.

15. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 6, wherein said mounting unit comprises:
- a. a top wall, positioned to be placed over said arm rest;
  - b. a side wall connected to said top wall, and positioned to be placed next to said arm rest;
  - c. at least one strap, having a first end and a second end, wherein said first end is affixed to said mounting unit and said second end is free; and
  - d. at least one lock, attached to said mounting unit, and positioned so that said second end of said at least one strap can be passed around said arm rest of said chair drawn tight, and locked into said at least one lock thereby attaching said mounting unit to said arm rest.
16. An integrated arm support and mouse table recited in claim 7, wherein said mounting unit comprises:
- a. a top wall, positioned to be placed over said arm rest;
  - b. a side wall connected to said top wall, and positioned to be placed next to said arm rest;
  - c. at least one strap, having a first end and a second end, wherein said first end is affixed to said mounting unit and said second end is free; and
  - d. at least one lock, attached to said mounting unit, and positioned so that said second end of said at least one strap can be passed around said arm rest of said chair, drawn tight, and locked into said at least one lock, thereby attaching said mounting unit to said arm rest.

17. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 1, wherein said table further comprises an upward facing surface and a recess cut into said upward facing surface.
18. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 2, wherein said table further comprises an upward facing surface and a recess cut into said upward facing surface.
19. An integrated arm support and mouse table as recited in claim 3, wherein said table further comprises an upward facing surface and a recess cut into said upward facing surface.
20. An integrated arm support and mouse table configured to be attached to a chair having an arm rest and a back, comprising:
  - a. a mounting unit, including attachment means for attaching said mounting unit to said arm rest of said chair, and a horizontal pivot joint;
  - b. a pivot bracket, pivotally attached to said mounting unit by said horizontal pivot joint, wherein said pivot bracket further includes an angled pivot joint;
  - c. an arm support, pivotally attached to said pivot bracket by said angled pivot joint, wherein said arm support includes
    - i. an arm rest cover, configured to fit over said arm rest of said chair, and
    - ii. a table attached to said arm rest cover, and being positioned distal from said back of said chair; and

- d. wherein said arm support, when in use, lies in a substantially horizontal orientation, and wherein said table is separated from said arm rest cover by a vertical offset.